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HUNTERS AND CAMPERS

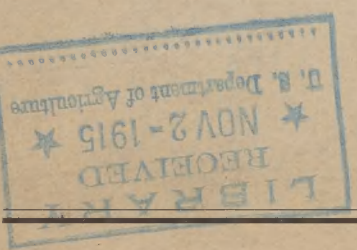
DIRECTIONS TO

AND

NATIONAL FOREST

RAINIER

MAP



TO THE PUBLIC.

The Rainier National Forest comprises an area of about 1,543,300 acres in the Cascade Mountains. The summit of the range crosses it from north to south and divides it into two parts which present a marked contrast in climate and forest conditions. The west part extends from Mount Adams and the divide between the the Cispus and Lewis Rivers north to the ridge between Greenwater and Green River. The Nisqually, Puyallup, Carbon, and White Rivers have their sources in the glaciers formed by the snow cap of Mount Rainier and flow westerly through the Forest to Puget Sound. The Cowlitz and Cispus are in the watershed of the Columbia River. East of the main divide the Forest extends from the ridge between the Klickitat and Tieton north as far as the upper valley of the Yakima. The principal streams are the Naches and its tributaries, the Tieton, Bumping, and American Rivers. The valleys and foot hills in the western part are covered with a dense forest of fir, hemlock, and cedar. On the east slope the timber is comparatively light and there are large areas of open yellow pine forest. The area along the summit is an interesting and attractive alpine region.

Mount Rainier, in the Mount Rainier National Park, is situated a little west of the main Cascade Range. The mountain road from Tacoma to the park connects with graded trails built by the Forest Service which extend to nearly all parts of the Forest. Packwood Lake, the Ohanapeosh Hot Springs, the Goat Rock peaks and glaciers and the Indian camping grounds on the west slope of Mount Adams are among the points of interest on the west side. On the east

HUNTERS AND CAMPERS.

This map and folder is for your guidance and assistance when on the Rainier National Forest. Your cooperation is asked in helping to prevent fire. See the suggestions printed on this folder. If you can, take a shovel along with you in your camp equipment. Nothing extinguishes a fire so thoroughly as shoveling mineral earth upon it. It is better than using water, unless you have barrels of it.

Put out any small fire you happen to find.

Do not wait for the ranger or some one else to do it. It may develop into uncontrollable size before any one gets to it. If you can not control the fire with the equipment you have, secure tools from the nearest fire-tool box, as shown on the map. If the box is locked, break it open. Report the fire at once, if possible, to the nearest ranger, State fire warden, or to any one who can send out for necessary assistance.

A PORTION OF THE GAME LAWS, STATE OF WASHINGTON, 1915-1916.

Section 5395-25. Every person who shall within the State of Washington, hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or possess, any ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, Chinese, English, golden, Mongolian, silver, blackneck or Japanese pheasant, blue grouse, Franklin grouse, wild turkey, scaly partridge, Reeves pheasant, or any species of quail or any species of upland game birds, except as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That in any of the counties lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, it shall be lawful to hunt, pursue,

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For abstract of State game laws see page 7.

to know.

of the Rainier National Forest. The map shows you of the roads, trails, camp sites, and other things you want

This folder tells you about the recreation features

impart the value of your own property by damaging it.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Thousands of others.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to country.

of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds

REMEMBER

slope roads from North Yakima extend up the valleys to Tieton Basin, Bumping Lake, and the summit of the Cascades at the head of American River. Large numbers of pleasure seekers annually visit the valleys on the east slope. This region is peculiarly attractive to camping parties. There is abundant pasturage for pack and saddle animals, and the landscape is varied and pleasing.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the public. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-renewing timber supply and a regulated stream flow. They support home industries and prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, while assuring to local stockmen continued use of the forage crop.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey an exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all. Do not hesitate to ask the Forest ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS WERE DESTROYED.

The timber industry has been the main contributor to development on the Pacific Coast. Its revenues are shared alike by laborers, farmers, merchants, artisans,

take, kill, and possess ruffed grouse, native pheasant, Chinese pheasant, blue grouse, ptarmigan, and any species of quail between the 15th day of September and the 31st day of October, both dates inclusive: *Provided*, That English, Mongolian, and Reeves pheasants may be killed in all counties west of the Cascade Mountains, except in Mason and Thurston Counties, from October 1st to October 15th: *Provided, further*, That in the counties lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, except in the counties of Walla Walla, Asotin, Garfield, and Columbia, it shall be lawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, and possess ruffed grouse (native pheasant) and blue grouse between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of November, both dates inclusive: *Provided*, Native pheasants shall not be so taken or killed in Yakima County: *Provided, further*, That in the counties of Walla Walla, Asotin (except in the precincts of Clarkston, South Clarkston, and West Clarkston in said county of Asotin), Garfield and Columbia, it shall be lawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, and possess ruffed grouse (native pheasant) and blue grouse from August 15th to October 1st, both dates inclusive of the same year; any species of quail from October 1st to October 10th, both dates inclusive of the same year; prairie chickens from September 15th to November 1st, both dates inclusive, of the same year: *Provided, further*, That it shall be lawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, and possess Chinese pheasant in Benton, Yakima, and Spokane counties between the 1st day of October and the 15th day of October, both dates inclusive, of the same year; sage hens from October 15th to November 1st, both dates inclusive, of the same year; and in Kittitas County Hungarian partridge, Chinese pheasant, sage grouse, and sharp-tailed grouse (western prairie

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with the rangers.

State fire warden at once. Keep in touch

of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or

try to put it out. If you can't, get word

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire,

you need.

control. Don't make them larger than

slightest danger of their escaping from

windy weather or where there is the

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in

quenching it with water or earth.

camp fire, even for a short time, without

4. LEAVING CAMP. — Never leave a

the trash from all around it.

tree or log or near brush. Scrape away

fire. Build it in the open, not against a

3. MARKING CAMP.—Build a small camp

into brush, leaves, or needles.

before leaving them. Don't throw them

the road and stamp or pinch out the fire

cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of

2. TOBACCO. — Throw pipe ashes and

away.

1. MATCHES. — Be sure your match is

out. Break it in two before you throw it

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

and professional men. If the timber were burned up many industries would be destroyed, and all citizens would suffer.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry is, and if the timber is protected, will long be the biggest industry on the Pacific Coast. At present it produces each year a revenue to the community of \$125,000,000. **In this same region timber that would yield, at the same rate, a revenue amounting to \$40,000,000 is destroyed annually by fire.**

This injury is as widespread as it is unnecessary. Even if you do not own a stick of timber you are interested in the income derived from its manufacture. Almost all of the money received from the lumber industry goes to pay for labor and supplies in the State in which the timber grew. On every 100,000 feet burned or wasted the people bear over 80,000 feet of loss. All the owner loses is the stumpage value.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

1. Remember that carelessness causes fires; care prevents them.
2. Do not toss away burning matches or tobacco. Bury lighted cigarettes and cigar stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into water.
3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building camp fires against trees, stumps, or logs, or in any vegetable matter. Build them on mineral soil by first scraping away the leaves and decayed vegetation.
4. Do not build larger camp fires than are necessary.
5. Extinguish all fires completely before leaving them, even for a short time.

chicken) may be taken from the 1st day of October to the 10th day of October, both dates inclusive, of the same year. In Whitman, Okanogan, Ferry, Lincoln, Walla Walla, Adams, Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield Counties sharp-tailed grouse (western prairie chicken) may be taken from the 15th day of September to the 1st day of November, both dates inclusive, of the same year. In Spokane County, Bob White quail and Hungarian partridges may be taken from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of November, both dates inclusive, of the same year. In Douglas County, sharp-tailed grouse (western prairie chicken) may be taken from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of November, both dates inclusive, of the same year.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5395-26. Every person who shall, during the season when it is lawful to hunt the same, kill more than five (5) prairie chickens, grouse, partridge, Hungarian partridge, native pheasant, Chinese, English, golden, Mongolian, silver, blackneck or Japanese pheasant, or more than 10 quail of any or all kinds in any one day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That no person shall in any one day kill more than five (5) of the game birds mentioned in this section, it being the intention thereof to limit the bags of one day to five (5) birds, no matter how many varieties of these protected upland birds are included in the bag: *Provided, further*, That ten (10) quail may be killed in one day during the season when it is lawful to hunt the same, but the limit of upland game birds, if quail are included in the same, for one day shall never exceed ten upland birds, but in no event more than five of the above-named birds other than quail, and the limit of the bag for one week shall

THE LAW REQUIRES THESE PRECAUTIONS.

Offenses against the Federal fire laws, passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of—

\$5,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is set maliciously, and \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, if fire results from carelessness.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to the conviction of any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting public lands.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON STATE FIRE LAWS PROHIBIT. HELP ENFORCE THEM.

1. Burning of slashings, choppings, woodlands, or brush land between June 1 and October 1 without a permit and without care to confine the fire.
2. Setting or causing fire to be set on land of another without permission from the owner; willfully or negligently allowing fire to escape from your own land; accidentally setting fire on land of your own or of another and allowing it to escape without using every possible effort to extinguish it.
3. Setting of fire unlawfully with intent to injure the property of another.
4. Willful destruction of any posted fire notice.
5. If fire occurs through willfulness, malice, or negligence, damages may be recovered in civil action against those responsible.
6. Persons or corporations are liable for the full amount of all expenses incurred in fighting fires caused in violation of the law.

never exceed twenty-five (25) upland birds: *Provided, further*, That in Kittitas County the bag limit for Chinese or English pheasants, Hungarian partridges, sage grouse, and sharp-tailed grouse (western prairie chicken) shall not be more than three (3) birds of any one variety, or three of any mixed bag. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5395-33. No person shall, within the State of Washington, hunt, catch, take, kill, ship, convey, or cause to be shipped or transported by common or private carrier to any person, either within or without the State purchase, expose for sale, have in possession with intent to sell, sell to any person, or have in possession or under control at any time, any elk, moose, caribou, deer, fawn, mountain sheep, or mountain goat, or any part thereof, including the hides, horns, or hoofs except as herein provided: *Provided*, That deer, caribou, and mountain goat may be killed in the counties lying east of the eastern boundaries of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania Counties, between October 1st and November 15th of the same year: *And provided further*, That deer and mountain goat may be killed between September 15th and November 1st of the same year in the counties lying west of the eastern boundaries of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania Counties, and any deer, mountain goat or any part thereof, may be had in possession by any person during the said time. No person shall kill or have in possession during said time more than two deer, nor more than one mountain goat, or parts thereof: *And provided further*, That any person who is lawfully in possession of any deer, mountain goat, or any part thereof, may ship, or cause to be

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Each Year Hunters, Campers, Tourists, and Forest Rangers Contract Typhoid Fever or Enteric Disorders from the Pollution of Streams.

Ordinary Care will Prevent them. The Law Requires it.

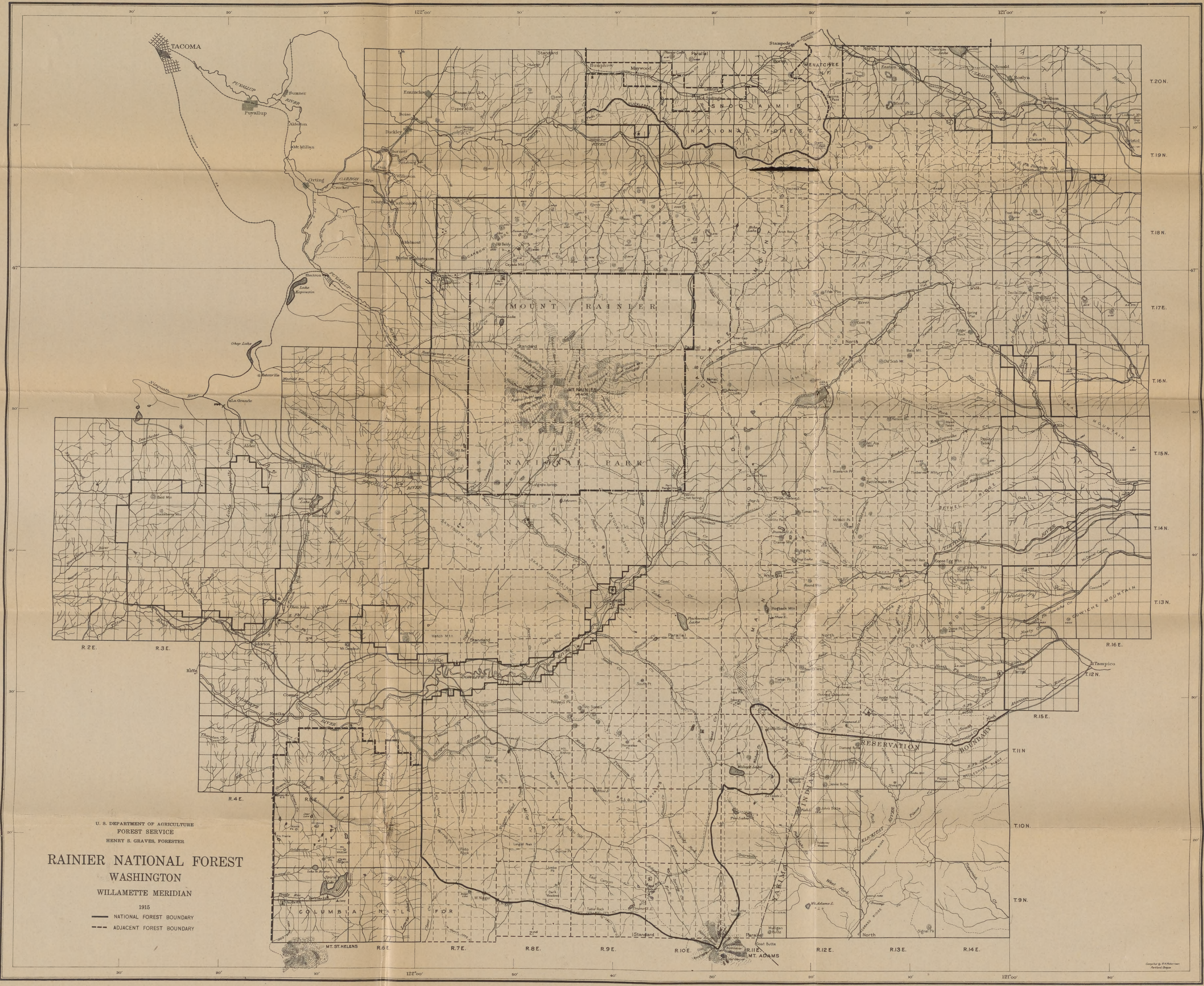
Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the streams, lakes, or waters.

Section 290, chapter 249, Session Laws, 1909, State of Washington, says:

Every person who shall deposit or suffer to be deposited in any spring, well, stream, river, or lake, the water of which is or may be used for drinking purposes, or on any property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by any municipal corporation, corporation, or person as a watershed or drainage basin for a public or private water system any matter or thing whatever, dangerous or deleterious to health, or any matter or thing which may or could pollute the waters of such spring, well, stream, river, lake, or water system, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, * * *

Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest ranger or to Dr. Elmer E. Heg, Health Commissioner, Seattle, Wash.

shipped, any such deer, goat, or part thereof, from place to place within the State: *And provided further*, That after the year 1925 male antlered moose and elk may be killed between October 1st and 15th of the same year, and any such male elk or moose or part thereof may be had in possession by any person during the time aforesaid, but no person shall kill or have in possession during said time more than one male antlered elk or moose, or part thereof: *And provided further*, That any person desiring to retain any game bird, game animal, or game fish, or any part thereof for human consumption or ornamental purposes, after the close of the season when the same was lawfully taken, may do so by furnishing the county game commission of the county wherein he desires to retain the same, a true and correct description thereof, giving the number, kind or kinds, and designating the place where the same is stored with reasonable certainty. The game commission or game warden shall have authority to tag or stamp the same for the purpose of identification, without materially damaging the same.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

RAINIER NATIONAL FOREST WASHINGTON WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1915

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- - - ADJACENT FOREST BOUNDARY